

RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VI No. 45



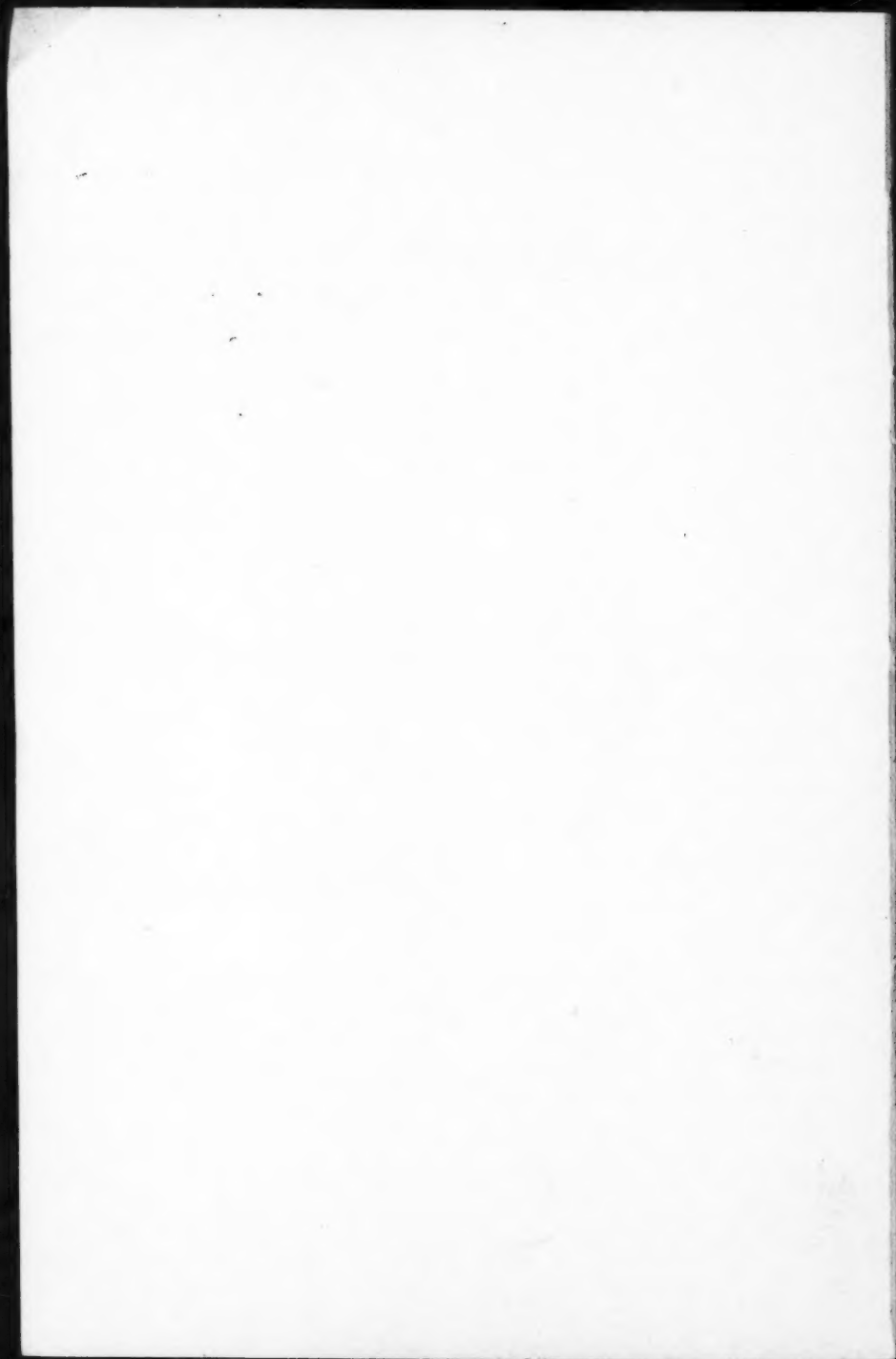
SEPTEMBER, 1944

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Notices | 41 |
| <i>Part One</i> | |
| Dowsing | 43 |
| Some Observations | 57 |
| <i>Part Three</i> | |
| Second-hand Dowsing | 59 |
| Instinct or Radial Waves ? | 62 |
| Water Emanation Vision | 64 |
| Notes and News | 68 |
| Letters to the Editor | 71 |
| Accounts | 79 |
| Rules | 80 |

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JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VI. No. 45

September, 1944

NOTICES

Members overseas are reminded that the subscription for the year July 1st, 1944, to June 30th, 1945, is now due.

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The list of members usually included in the September *Journal* will appear in the December number.

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It is regretted that owing to the falling off in membership it has been decided to close down the Scottish Branch of the B.S.D. It is hoped that there will be a revival after the war.

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Owing to his now being employed away from his home address, Mr. Benham has been unable to complete Part II of his article on the Biometre, so it will appear in the December *Journal*.

* * * * *

The Editor would be obliged if anyone who has a copy of *The Physics of the Divining Rod* to dispose of would communicate with him.

* * * * *

The Editor would be greatly obliged for the return to him of a copy of No. 41 *Journal* by any member having no further use for it.

* * * * *

Radiesthesia II will be published shortly, at the price of 3/6 including postage. It contains an interesting article on the blood by Countess de Chrapowicki with microphotographs.

Requests for reprints of *Radiesthesia I* cannot be complied with, so Dr. W. Guyon Richards has written a pamphlet "Medical Dowsing," price 1/1 by post, or 1/- if supplied with *Radiesthesia I*.

Orders should be sent direct to Dr. Richards at the Royal Hotel, Winchester, up to September 23rd, and after that date to 9 Fordington Road, Highgate, N.C.

* * * * *

A list of books in the B.S.D. Library, that which was published in *B.S.D.J.* 35, with a few additions, can be obtained from the Editor on application.

Copies of *Dowsing*, by Captain W. H. Trinder, can be obtained from Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2, at 6/4 for members and 8/4 for non-members.

* * * * *

The price of *Journals* to non-members is 1/6.

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 1/- and 9d. respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given on request to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * * *

Whalebone strips cut to the following dimensions can be obtained from Messrs. Devine and Co. Ltd., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, at the price of 5/- per rod (2 strips):—

Flat : 12in. long x 7mm. wide x 2mm. or 3mm. thick

Circular : 12in. long x 3mm. or 4mm. in diameter

Square : 12in. long x 3mm. or 4mm. square section

Rods made of strips of these sizes have been tested by a number of dowsers and are recommended by the B.S.D. Investigation Committee.

Spherical whale-ivory pendulums can also be supplied at 8/- each. Prices for rods and pendulums prepared to specific dimensions are given on request.

All prices are post free in U.K.

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The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary. Owing to the increased cost of postage the price is now 1/3 post free.

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Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

PART ONE

DOWSING

No. 2

BY GUY UNDERWOOD

PART I.—DEPTHING METHODS GENERALLY

When, for the first time, we felt the divining rod move like magic in our hands, most of us jumped to the conclusion that we were proficient dowsers. We were gratified that Providence had bestowed on us this rare gift. Attractive visions arose—water-gardens, fishponds and fountains; grateful herds winding o'er the lea; and so on. Our attitude of mind was very like that of the celebrated dog with two tails.

It was not long, however, before unexpected difficulties arose. The necessity of being able to estimate depth and quantity obtruded itself. So far as we could see, the rod gave not the slightest indication of either, and we had no glimmer of light as to how the experts solved these questions. We found ourselves in the position of King Midas—possessed of a marvellous power, but unable to apply it to any useful purpose.

Depth worried us more than flow—first, because the question of depth arose more often, and, secondly, because we had to estimate it in feet and inches—whereas we could be pardonably vague as to flow. Our errors in depth, therefore, were more easily found out!

Naturally, we turned to the expert who had shown us how to hold the rod, but, somewhat to our surprise, he did not display any marked enthusiasm to share his professional secrets with us—in fact, the contrary, and our seemingly innocent questions may even have met with solemn mockery.

I once heard a professional dowser asked how he estimated depth and flow. His reply was that he obtained depth from a tingling at the back of his knees, and flow by a tingling in the pit of his elbows. Unfortunately, no one asked how many feet or gallons went to a tingle: so now, I suppose, I shall never know!

Later on, some kindly amateur may have told us about the "Bishop's Rule" for depthing. This gave us new encouragement, only to find that the results were inconsistent at times, for no obvious reason. It is with the object of meeting such problems that this article is written.

I do not claim to be an expert, but a student who views the feats of depthing, recorded of some of our famous dowsers, with an almost incredulous admiration. I am a seeker after truth, which is said to live at the bottom of a well. The difficulty is to dig it out.

The great handicap of investigations into dowsing is that, as a general rule, it is impossible to obtain evidence of the truth or otherwise of any theory without digging a well. This is specially true about depthing. Obviously this is not practicable, and the experimenter has to fall back upon such records as exist of wells already sunk, and these seldom include the exact level at which the water enters.

The talk about depthing "to a foot" is largely meaningless. Not because precise depthing cannot be done, but because it is difficult to prove. When a well is sunk it is often impossible to verify the depth, as the well may be flooded out, through a branch, many feet above the main stream sensed by the dowser. This is particularly liable to happen with deep streams, where there is usually greater volume and greater pressure. With boreholes it is still more awkward to fix the depth. The height to which the water rises in a well is, of course, no guide whatever.

The difficulty of proof or disproof has led many enthusiasts to put on record *as facts* theories or statements which have not been properly verified, and which, to the analytical mind, appear to be of doubtful validity.

I have therefore collected all the facts and theories available to me, have added some of my own, and now propose to display them for examination, comparison and analysis. I trust that they may be of interest and assistance to other dowsers.

Before going further I should explain that my experiments have not been made with the usual forked type of "dowser's twig." The "twig," in the hands of the normal dowser, is not sufficiently sensitive, or consistent, to indicate minute differences in the strength of dowsing reactions. The sensitiveness of the twig, and the vigour of its action, depends largely upon how it is held.

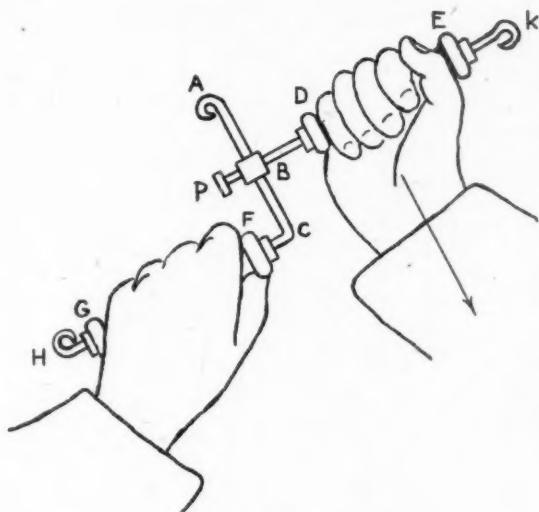
I always use the special sensitive rotating rods, the "Oasis" and the "Rotogauge," referred to in my previous article, where a description of the Oasis rod was given.

The Rotogauge is a development of the Oasis. It is used for measuring, and comparing the strength of, the stream and its parallels. It is illustrated below.

It is not quite so easy to use as the Oasis, nor will it locate the position of the stream and its parallels so exactly, nor do I find it so certain for prospecting. Its outstanding advantage is that, when used for gauging a stream, it works much quicker and more consistently than the Oasis. It will gauge the strength of the reaction of any ordinary stream, or its various parallels, in under 15 seconds. It is fairly satisfactory for surveying in search of water, and the user can walk at any reasonable speed, or over rough ground, without upsetting its action.

It relies for its tension upon the spring in the muscles of the user, rather than on any spring in the instrument itself. It

An explanation of the cause of the movements of these rods is given in a previous article on the Mechanics of Dowsing, *B.S.D.J.*, VI, 44, p. 5.



VARIOUS METHODS

There are many methods of dèpthing in common use. These can conveniently be divided into three classes: first, those which seem to be completely irrational; secondly, those based upon some appearance of reason; and, thirdly, those based upon some measurable phenomenon perceptible to all dowers.

45

surface, but if when low—a deep stream, see *The Modern Dowser*, by H. de France, p. 60. Some dowsers assert the contrary to this.

Another of the same class was described by Mr. Le Grand, the well-known hydraulic engineer, in the *B.S.D.J.*, II, p. 8. He told of a diviner whose method was to lie face downwards on the ground holding the rod. "The rod then started to dip a certain number of times, say, for instance, 75 times. This, he said, indicated that water would be found at exactly 75ft. below the surface."

Mr. le Grand's caustic but amusing comment was "according to this argument, presumably a French water diviner would find the rod dipped 15 times, indicating the water at 15 metres!"

Among the second class are methods based upon phenomena which are not self-evident to or appreciable by everyone. These alleged phenomena are:

1. Delay in the action of the rod increasing with the depth and
2. A feeling of oppression or weight, when over the stream, increasing with the depth, and
3. Increase or decrease in the pull on the twig varying with the depth.

The best known exponent of the delayed action method was the Abbé Carrié, a dowser who was working in France about 1863. He used a special instrument which he called the Hydroscopic Dial. It consisted of a cranked rod, bent to a "V" or "U" shape and then bent again to make handles in line with each other. It was very like a "V" with the scrifs extended on the outside and not projecting on the inside. Upon this a dial was loosely threaded. The dial was divided into degrees of angle and was weighted so as to keep it in the same vertical position however the rod should move. A pointer was fixed to the rod.

It was claimed that the time that the rod took, after being grasped, to describe an angle of 90 degrees indicated the depth of the stream. If it took 20 seconds to make this movement then the stream was estimated to be at a certain depth, or if 40 seconds then at double that depth, and so on. He said that for success with this instrument "the favourable moment must be chosen." A fuller description of his methods, and a photograph of him using the Dial, is given in *Water Diviners and their Methods*, by H. Mager.

In this class should, I think, be included also the methods used by the late Mr. John Timms, of Oxford, and by his pupil, Mrs. E. C. B. Dale. Mr. Timms was a famous dowser and carried out a considerable amount of water survey and research in association with Dr. A. H. Church, F.R.S., of Oxford University. Mrs. Marie Elfram, a daughter of Mr. Timms, who has herself a

strong divining power, has very kindly sent me particulars of her father's methods, which were as follows:—

“With regard to estimating depth. As I understood it, Mr. Timms told the depth by a pulling downward of the power. A deep stream caused a definite sensation of pulling downward, which was lacking in the pull of water near the surface, no matter how great the volume of water might be. It is a heavy sensation, quite different to the pull of the rod, which affects the whole body with a feeling of pulling downward. Mr. Timms could usually tell the depth within a foot.”

Mrs. Elfram's description of her father's methods is one of the best that I have seen, and I hope to publish shortly a copy of my correspondence with her.

Mrs. Dale uses a somewhat similar method, which is described in *Water Divining*, by Theodore Besterman, where an account is also given of her work. Mrs. Dale varies the grip of the rod from the lightest for the most shallow water to the strongest for the deepest. She then finds at which strength of grip the rod turns evenly and smoothly, and judges the depth from that. It will be noticed that her method does not coincide entirely with that of Mr. Timms.

I have included these systems in the second class of depthing methods because, in my experience, these reactions—delayed action of the rod, a sense of pulling downwards of the body—and a pull on the rod increasing with the depth—are not felt by the majority of dowzers and cannot therefore be used by them.

So far as the delayed action method is concerned I have never noticed any appreciable slowing of the rod, and my feeling is that, although used by many dowzers, this system is based on a fallacy. It is true that the dowsing reaction is not instantaneous, and also that the strength of the reaction for a given flow (in the experience of most dowzers) decreases with the depth of the stream. It is, however, equally true that the greater the flow the stronger, and therefore the quicker, will be the action. It follows, therefore, that flow will always, to a greater or less extent, offset the retarding effect of depth. If this is so it does not appear to be a practicable method.

With regard to the methods of Mr. Timms and Mrs. Dale it is hard to reconcile these with the widely held opinions, based upon experience, that the greater the depth the less will be the force of the reaction.* They also appear to contradict the theory that the divining reaction is due to an electro-magnetic force, as all forms of electric energy decrease in force with the

* John Mullins said “A weak spring near the surface exerts the same influence as a deep spring of larger quantity.” *The Science of Water Finding*, Mullins & Sons, p. 55.

distance they have to travel, owing to resistance, and do not increase, as they appear to find.

Both of these dowzers, however, were highly successful and were of the ultra-sensitive type. It may be, therefore, that their sensitiveness enabled them to feel some influence which the normal dowser, even when using special sensitive rods, is unable to perceive.

It is interesting to compare the statement of Bob Wellington, an American Negro dowser. See *The Divining Rod*, p. 290. It is as follows: "As to the way I tell how far under the surface the water is, I might say that it is by the intensity or power with which the twig is attracted towards the earth. There is a difference in the way my arm feels, too. If the vibrations in the arm are rapid, or the turning of the switch violent, the water is not far way, or, if it is, there is a good deal of it there."

It will be noticed that, with Bob Wellington, the force increased with the shallowness of the stream, whereas with Mr. Timms and Mrs. Dale the contrary was the case.

We now come to the third class—those systems which depend upon definite measurements of phenomena observable by all dowzers, and which can therefore be called scientific methods.

There are four of these: (1) That in which the apparent width of the stream is multiplied by a factor, usually of 2 or 3; (2) That based upon the speed of the rotations of the rod; (3) That based upon an alleged wavelength of the dowsing influence; and (4) That based upon the distance from the stream band to the inner parallels.

With regard to (1) there appears to be no obvious reason to associate width with depth.

As to (2) the speed of rotation is affected by the flow as well as by the depth. It is difficult to understand, therefore, how depth can be estimated accurately by this method. However, one of the most successful of living dowzers told me that this was his method of depthing.

As to (3)—the "wavelength" method of depthing—this is a complicated system, with a number of qualifications, and the best way is to refer the reader to *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, pp. 336-9. It is described as a "valuable check method." My experience is that the best check on any depthing system is to do it again and see whether you get the same result.

With regard to (4): This method is known as "The Bishop's Rule." I propose to deal more fully with this, as it is the most famous of all methods, and is known to have been widely used for at least 280 years. It is called the Bishop's Rule because it was introduced by the Bishop of Grenoble to the celebrated French dowser Bléton about 1770. It was not, however, discovered by the Bishop, and a printed description of it appears

in a book called *La Verge de Jacob*, by Jean Nicholas, published in 1663.

What, therefore, is this system of depthing by the parallels?

PART II.—THE BISHOP'S RULE

All dowisers are aware that the strip of ground vertically above the stream, where the rod gives a positive reaction, is called the stream band.

On each side of this, but at some distance from it, there are strips of ground of similar width, running parallel with the stream band, over which the dowser will feel reactions similar to those over the stream. These are usually called the inner parallels. The only difference felt by the normal dowser between the reaction over the stream and that over these parallels is that the reaction over the latter is slightly weaker than that over the stream. This difference amounts to approximately 10 per cent.

The rule is as follows:—

The distance from the centre of the stream band to the centre of the inner parallels is equal to the depth below the surface of the ground at which the stream runs.

The figure below illustrates what is meant by this.

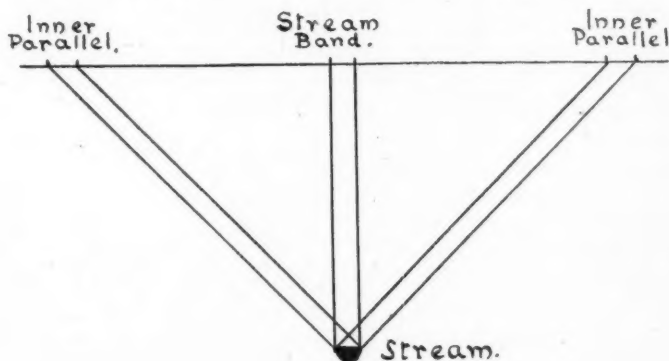


FIG. 2

It can be accepted as an established fact that there is a real relation between the position of the inner parallels and the depth of the stream. This can usually be confirmed with streams which run under hills.

One *prima facie* advantage that this rule has is that it is based upon a definite measureable physical phenomenon—the distance of the parallels from the stream band—and that this phenomenon can be verified by anyone who can use the rod. In other words,

it has a scientific basis. There is, however, evidence that this distance varies under certain circumstances.

All modern widely accepted methods of depthing are founded upon this rule—for example, both Probst and Creyke based their methods upon it. Their systems will be described later.

Professional dowzers are secretive about their methods, but there seem to be good reasons to suppose that the majority of them do rely, and always have relied, largely upon this rule, although they may also use, or claim to use, some personal physiological or similar method. They will often say that the rule is unreliable, but, so far as I remember, I have never heard one say that he never uses it, except in the case of village dowzers, some of whom have never heard of it.

Some, somewhat nebulous, support for this supposition can be obtained if we read between the lines of the rare recorded statements of well-known dowzers. It is an interesting fact that education seems to make our consciences more active. In consequence, statements by educated dowzers are likely to be more revealing than those of persons who do not try so hard both to tell the truth and, at the same time, to give no useful information!

As an example, the late Mr. Leicester Gataker stated: "When I am near the spring I get a distinct feeling or shock, which is greater when I am over the spring proper; thus I judge depth at once, but the volume by the duration of that shock." The interpretation which I put upon this is that he estimated the depth by counting his paces from the parallels to the stream and the flow by counting the revolutions of his rod while standing over the stream. Mr. Gataker was able to dowse without a rod, but he used the latter to confirm his conclusions, and to estimate depth and flow.

Incidentally, practically all dowzers obtain their rough measurements by paces. I find that if I assume mine to be 2ft. 6in. long, walking at a normal speed on level ground, I am about right.

There are records of the use of the Bishop's Rule by many of the old dowzers. It was used by the famous French dowser Bléton. Particulars of his methods are given in the statement of a French landowner and philosopher, the Chevalier de S. This is set out in Sir William Barrett's book *The Divining Rod*, and is to the effect that in 1773 Bléton was engaged by the Chevalier to find water at his château. He first tested Bléton to see whether he could locate an old well. The account is as follows:—"On his arrival he was taken to the terrace, where the rod began to rotate, and the site of the well was correctly indicated. To estimate its depth Bléton went to a certain distance on each side, the rod rotating in an opposite direction as he moved away from the spring. By observing the distance and decreasing force of the rotations Bléton estimated the depth of the well to be 64ft.; its actual depth was 66ft.

Bléton found several other streams there, and two years later a well was sunk at one selected spot and water found at 33ft., which was the depth he had predicted. In 1781 he discovered another stream there which he estimated at 25ft., and abundant water was found at 35ft. under hard rock.

It will be seen that Bléton was 2ft. out in the depth of one stream, correct in another and 10ft. under the actual depth with the third. He admitted that he was often mistaken as to depth when it was over 30ft.

The evidence of Mr. W. W. Hawker, given in an address to the B.S.D. in October, 1938, is interesting. He is a landowner and stockbreeder in South Australia, and a successful amateur dowser. By dowsing he finds the considerable supplies of water required for his cattle. His main difficulty is to obtain usable water, as so much of the underground water supplies in his neighbourhood are impregnated with Epsom and other salts. Out of 70 wells bored on one property only seven gave usable supplies. He stated that up to 20 years ago he had found over 300 successful wells and had since found many hundreds more.

His method of depthing is as follows (*B.S.D. J.*, III., p. 124): "To find the correct depth I take the centre of the stream, walk out at right angles to it for about 100 yards, turn, and walk slowly back towards the centre, holding the V-shaped rod firmly until it begins to rise. I then measure from this point to the centre of the stream, and that gives me the depth. This method works like a charm in my own home country, but as soon as I go away into another district I find it useless."

"I have since worked on a method mentioned in your *Journal*, and proved it successful. I stretch a wire at right angles to the stream on pegs, and move the V-shaped rod over the wire until it ceases to rise. From that point to the centre of the stream gives the depth. My estimate, working on this system, has never varied a foot from the depth at which water has been found."

The second method described by Mr. Hawker is obviously that introduced by L. Probst, whose system was to insert a peg over the stream and to attach a wire to it at right angles to the stream, clear of the ground. The dowser then followed the wire with his rod until the rod reacted. This point was the inner parallel. The idea is, presumably, that the wire acts either as a conductor or as an aerial or both. Mr. Hawker certainly suggests that it does prevent interference with the usual position of the parallels said to be caused by certain geological formations.

Major Cryke's "Point Depth" method was to drive a metal rod or "point" into the ground just within the stream band. He claimed that this acted as a "radiating point," and had the effect of throwing out two semi-circular bands or arcs of reaction, the first being at a distance equal to the depth to the top surface

of the stream. The other, which was likely to be found close to the first, showed the depth to the bottom of the stream. The rod would rise at the first reaction and fall at the second.

He claimed that this method cut out the effect of positive reactions other than that of the stream over which the point was fixed. The arcs extended for fully 50 degrees on each side of a line drawn at right angles to the stream. The method was primarily intended for streams running in fissures. It was also claimed that by it the depth to the top and bottom of the water in wells could be estimated. The rod or point could be of walking-stick length and was made from a special alloy known as mumetal. The figure below illustrates this method.

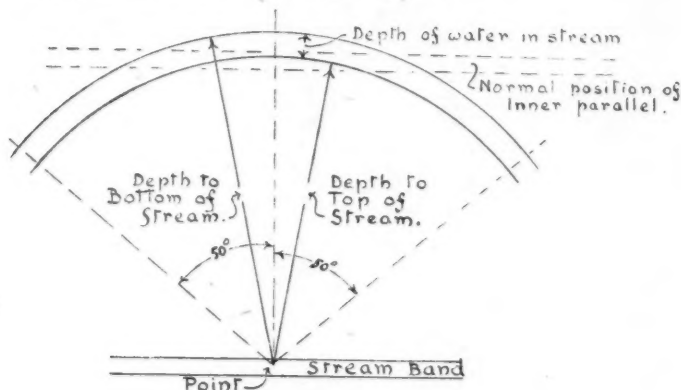


FIG. 8

In *The Physics of the Divining Rod* Mr. Maby expresses the opinion that Major Creyke's system is the most reliable depthing method known, that the longer the point is the better, and that a point made from any metal will act as well as mumetal.

It is clear that both the Probst and Creyke methods were intended to overcome certain difficulties encountered in the use of the Bishop's Rule, which, according to many dowzers, was liable to produce inaccurate results, especially by underestimation.

These inaccuracies are said to be due to two causes, (1) that the presence of wet clays, or similar formations, above the stream, shortens the distance between the parallels, and (2) that the parallels alter their position in relation to the stream, at various times of the day or under different atmospheric conditions.

PART III.—THE EFFECT OF CLAY

As to the clay, it follows that if it affects the parallels, the dowser must, in order to estimate the depth correctly, know

whether it is there or not, and, if it is there, what allowance he must make for it.

It is, however, often impossible to know whether there is any clay until the well is sunk. Even if the dowser does know he has no clear rule as to the proper allowance he should make for it.

This is what the experts say:—

Mr. Maby in *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, p. 99, says, "In limestone with local clay beds we find that up to one-third of the 'Creyke' depth estimate may have to be added in order to arrive at a true depth."

On p. 335 two other examples are given. In the first depth was estimated at 62ft. The actual depth was 66ft., "there being one wet layer of clay soil 4ft. thick and one damp sandy layer about 1ft. thick." Here the error was 80 per cent. of the damp soils. In the other instance "where it transpired that 120ft. of blue clay, capped by 50ft. of limestone and followed by 30ft. of damp sandy beds, intervened between the ground surface and water flow, the Creyke depths were as much as 35 per cent. too small."

Mr. Theodore Besterman, in *Water Divining*, p. 66, referring to the methods of Mrs. E. C. B. Dale, says, "When working over clay, in any of its forms, the dowser has to take this into consideration, as she has found by experience that she has to allow an increase of about 10 per cent. on depth estimates, though this does not appear to affect her estimate of volume."

Mr. B. Tompkins, in *Springs of Water*, p. 151, says "A spring in blue clay at 200ft. would have the same effect on me as one in alluvial or rock at 50 or 100 feet." Mr. Tompkins was a famous dowser. By "spring" he meant an underground stream.

In *The Divining Rod*, p. 50, the following reference is made to Tompkins—"He gave the probable depth as 35ft. (but said he might be out as much as 10ft. if there was black clay about, as there is). Water was found at 26ft. . . . Very little black clay was found."

M. Paul Serres, in *La Vérité sur la Radiesthésie* (see *B.S.D.J.*, III, p. 146), refers to "The Intrusion of beds of clay, which so often throw calculations out that one can only decide that the depth is 'so many metres plus the clay.'" The Abbé Perret said the same thing.

As to these pronouncements and experiences: Mr. Maby and Mrs. Dale omit the essential thing, which is—what proportion of the actual or probable thickness of clay should be added to the indicated depth to give the actual or probable depth. Presumably a layer of clay one foot thick cannot have the same effect as one 60ft. thick.

Mr. Tompkins is professionally obscure, but it seems likely

that in his statement he was referring to depth, and the example given confirms this.

M. Serres appears to exaggerate. If correct, then if all the soil were wet clay, there would be no parallels, which I have never found.

It will be seen that the experts are not of much assistance—a circumstance not uncommon. As with the oracles of the past, the enquirer is compelled to place his own construction upon the answers.

One thing, however, can be gleaned and that is that in the opinion of all the experts clay does reduce the distance between the parallels, and so affects the Bishop's Rule.

Upon the whole, I feel disposed to vote for Tompkins, and to assume that what he said means that, in a neighbourhood where clay is found, the dowser will not go far wrong if he adds to the indicated depth about 40 to 60 per cent. of the thickness of clay likely to be encountered. If he does this he will not be so likely to make the fatal mistake of underestimation.

The famous John Mullins does not appear to have been worried by clay. He was, however, a canny old man, and no doubt made a good allowance for it, if he thought it probable. In *The Divining Rod*, pp. 78 and 122, instances are given as follows:—At Waterford he estimated the depth of a stream as "not more than 80ft. deep." "Borers pierced 41ft. boulder clay and then through 39ft. of our ordinary clay slate" at which depth (80ft.) the water was found.

At Campden, Glos., on blue lias clay, he estimated that "we would find water at about 30ft. . . . We got to water at about the depth he said." On another site nearby, also on clay, Mullins estimated a very strong stream about 20ft. down "and when we got 17ft. the water came in so fast the men could not sink any further."

It seems to me that if clay affects the parallels it must be due to the water in it, and that the effect it has must vary with the degree of wetness. It follows that any formation that will hold water in suspension should have a similar effect.

I have not been able to find any satisfactory examples of the effect of other kinds of waterlogged strata. Gataker had difficulty with one case where there was a quicksand, but the error made in that case was so great that it was more likely to have been due to carelessness on his part than to the effect of the quicksand. He estimated a depth of 12-18ft., but no water was found and "he then said there must be a quicksand at 60-70ft. which had thrown him out." A boring was made for curiosity and a quicksand stratum was, in fact, met with at 72ft.

From the opinions and experiences given it would seem that the Bishop's Rule (assuming that the parallels do not alter their positions, as alleged by some dowsers) is a reliable means of

estimating depth, where clay is not present. Where clay is present, however, precise depthing, by dowsing alone, is impossible, and all the dowser can do is to give an intelligent guess based upon the Bishop's Rule and a knowledge of the geological formations. The method of Gataker, Wills and some other dowsers was to give two figures—from . . . to . . . ft."—the first being apparently the indicated depth and the latter, which was usually 20 to 50 per cent. higher, being presumably the allowance for clay, &c. It seems to me that this is the best method and that it is not worth while trying to estimate depth to a foot.

Mr. Maby, p. 335, suggests that the underestimation of depth, arising where clay is present, is due to the refraction of electromagnetic rays, and that the amount of error increases "in proportion to the number of changes of strata from dry to wet, and their thicknesses."

As the compiler of this anthology of opinions, methods and experiences, I should perhaps add my own, which are as follows :— I have found the Bishop's Rule remarkably accurate on ordinary soils, rocks and the like, where the streams are at a fair depth.

I have had difficulty sometimes with streams which I had every reason to suppose were quite shallow; for example, those which come out as springs lower down a hill. With these I have occasionally found parallels indicating a greater depth than was expected. I sometimes think that with shallow streams the parallels may coalesce (the inner and third into one and the fourth and 5th into one, and so on), or it may be that these springs were overflows of deeper streams.

I have not found the Probst or Creyke systems of any assistance in finding the inner parallels, and I have not observed any difference in the strength of the reactions when using these systems, nor have I ever found the arcs of reaction claimed to result from the Creyke method; nor have I found that these systems do cut out interference from the neighbouring streams.

I have never been able to estimate the depth of wells or the water in them. All I can get is the depth to the streams feeding them.

Where clay exists I have had puzzling experiences, and now, when I suspect it, I do depthing with the assistance of all geological information available, considerable trepidation, and a substantial margin for errors. Like the experts, I have, so far, no clear guide whatever as to what allowance should be made for it. I have never found that a wet top soil alters the position of the parallels at all as compared with their position during a long drought.

It seems strange that, having regard to the alleged effect of clay, no-one appears to have carried out any proper scientific experiments to find out what the allowance should be. It must

have a definite measurable effect, if it has any effect at all. The following experiment which I am making may help.

A local dowser recently took me to see a site he had found on a nearby farm. It was a perfect dowser's site. There was not the slightest dip in the ground or any other surface indication of the powerful stream beneath. No geologist would have picked that spot in preference to any other on the farm.

The dowser had estimated a large supply at a depth of 60ft. and asked me whether I agreed. I found that the inner parallels were clearly at 80ft., and I estimated the flow at about 10,000 g.h. I made some enquiries as to the local geological formations and found that from 40 to 60 feet of clay might be expected. My estimate of depth was, therefore, that the water would be found between 80 and 120 feet. It is proposed to sink a well shortly, and the results will, I hope, be interesting. This dowser does not use the parallels for depthing, but depends on the lie of the land, depth of nearby wells, position of rivers and the like.

With regard to the statement, so often made, that the parallels alter their positions at various times of the day or owing to various causes, my experience is that they do not do so. I hope to deal with this question in my next article.

It is clear, not only on account of the effect of clay, but for other reasons, that it is a great advantage to a dowser to have some knowledge of geology. He can then discuss things on equal terms with a sceptical geologist and will understand what the geologist means when he talks of argillaceous material, synclines, anticlines, water tables and the rest of the jargon, much of which, like that of doctors and lawyers, seems specially designed to impress and muddle the uninitiated. A geologist has protested at my saying this, but I still prefer to adhere to "clay" rather than to "argillaceous material."

The geology of water supply is a very simple science. Water is usually found in and under the permeable strata and on the impermeable ones. Sand, gravel, sandstone, limestone and chalk are all permeable. Clay, granite and the igneous rocks are impermeable, but water will be found in the fissures of the latter and in those of chalk.

Books which will assist the dowser are *The Geology of Water Supply* by H. B. Woodward, the *Handbook of Water Supply* by F. Dixey and *The Nations Water Supply* by R. C. Walters. The books on the *Water Supplies* of the various counties, published by the Geological Survey, will be found very useful indeed, as they give particulars of the strata encountered in all known wells and boreholes.

For the reasons given above it is better to refer to the depth obtained by the Bishop's Rule alone as the "indicated" or "nominal" depth, in order to distinguish it from the actual depth.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE PROGRESS REPORT

By G. AUSTIN BROWNE. F.G.S.

In these days of planning it is gratifying to note that the Research Committee is putting forward its proposals and suggestions to cover the direction in which dowsing should go. These proposals may not have been framed as a post-war plan, but they do form a basis for the regularisation of all matters which are understood to be within the province and scope of dowsing. This is, of course, all to the good, and as all steps calculated to bring recognition by official bodies and engineers are both welcome and necessary, any means to this end are of vital importance to dowisers.

The whole matter is one which requires careful thought and discussion. The framing of points which are to be the rock bottom of the art, in other words, the whole basis of dowsing and the securing of public recognition, require the most careful consideration by every member of the B.S.D.

If it is desired, and agreed to by all members, that a status be afforded to practising members, the professionals, the drawing up of a code of professional conduct must be done. This will ensure recognition by the public who will look to it that charlatanism cannot be allowed to occur. A professional dowser must therefore stand by his findings, for which he is receiving fees. Let a man practise with whatever apparatus he wishes, bare hands if it suits him. His results are what matter, and the means whereby he achieves these results are his own concern. The proof of a pudding is in the eating, and if results are not forthcoming after assurances, the public will know what to do.

The B.S.D. must decide which activities it will support, and which it will frown upon. It may also decide which activities are best carried out by amateurs. For amateurs must be encouraged. It must scrutinise most carefully all reports it receives. It must, among its first duties, give a clear and unmistakable definition of the word "success" as applied to dowsing.

The mention of the long desired, and timely, reference to understanding with geologists is also very gratifying. Too often are references to geologists couched in terms conveying the impression that one is only too glad to see the back of them, and to call in a dowser, who *always* succeeds where the geologist has failed. There are failures by both men. The geologist is best fitted to possess a pretty fair idea of what the ground below his feet is like "with the lid off," and it is suggested right here that many dowisers would be well advised to (1) study very seriously and for a long time the subject of tectonic geology and strati-

graphy, (2) revise any opinions they may have as to the invariable ability of geologists to waste clients' money on ill-advised ventures, and (3) to consider the nature of the problem facing a geologist who is tackling a question of economic geology, as, for instance, a water supply for a factory or a town.

Reliability of supply, and quality, are uppermost. Are all dowsers aware of the real meaning of the word "success" as applied to water finding? Besides quantity and all the year round reliability, quality enters very much into it where domestic supplies are concerned. Are all dowsers aware that they may detect a fissure in a formation, but do they consider before giving their opinion that the fissure may not contain water? Fissures very often are dry. Only when dowsers are prepared to take on the geologists' headaches, and they are real headaches, should they criticise. But they should know something of geology, on that there is general agreement.

When it is made obvious to sceptics that dowsing is real, and its practitioners genuine and are able to stand by their word and deliver the goods, that B.S.D. Headquarters rules with a rod of iron and controls activities, then, and only then, will the engineers, public bodies, and the general public employ them on the big schemes, and the wall of doubt be finally broken down.

The point about defining a yield is perhaps one which requires attention. In divining, a yield may be estimated in terms of gallons per hour or day. Unless the requirement of water per hour or per day has been stated, this yield figure is assumed to represent the total yield of the supply. The actual yield, all being well, which will finally be obtained, will be only that represented by the capacity of the pump installed, expressed in gallons for a given unit of time during which the pump is working.

PART THREE

SECOND-HAND DIVINING

BY EVELYN M. PENROSE

At the request of the President of the British Society of Dowisers (to whom the Society owes so much), I am going to endeavour to write an account of, an afternoon spent with the Abbé Bouly of Hardelet, and some of the amusing and surprising things he told me of his work, as one of France's leading diviners.

I was staying with the President of the French Diviner's Society at the time, the Vicomte Henry de France, in his beautiful old château on the Somme (which I fear has probably been destroyed) and he motored me over to see the Abbé Bouly.

I found a jovial and kindly old man, only too ready to talk of his great hobby, divining, in all its branches; as, besides being a water diviner of repute, he was a mineral diviner, and the best known diagnostician of human diseases in the divining fraternity. So successful had he been in the latter, that major operations had been performed by doctors in France on his diagnosis.

I started by the usual question asked by all diviners, when meeting a fellow craftsman for the first time: "What method do you use to find water?" The Abbé considered this for a moment and then made the surprising reply, "*I see it.*" He went on to explain that on arrival at the locality where he was to find water, he would first *look* on the ground as far as his eye could see, while slowly turning himself round. "Where there are streams of underground water," he said, "I see streams of silver running on the surface. If it is a big underground stream I see a big silver stream or if it is a small underground stream I see a small silver stream. If the underground stream is fast or slow my silver stream runs fast or slow likewise. Then I pick out the biggest silver stream and walk up to it and work on it in the ordinary way. It is a very convenient method and saves me much time."

It took me some seconds to digest this surprising statement (little dreaming that there were still more surprising things to come!) and then I said, "Yes, but you can't do that unless you put your eyes out of focus" (an expression which I found extremely difficult to translate into French!).

This he admitted was the case, although, he said, until then, the fact had not struck him.

After that he went on to tell me of a curious form of divining which he used, and which I can only call "Second-Hand Divining."

He said (in very bad English, of which he was extremely proud, and which he mixed up indiscriminately with his usual French) that he had been sent for by a mining company to do

some work on a gold-mine, which was situated on a steep hill and where the known gold-veins were petering out.

"I arrive at the place, Mademoiselle," he continued, "and the weather, it is very hot, and I am old and very fat, as you see; so I say to the Engineer of the mine who is with me, 'It is you who will mount the mountain and make the divining inspection, and it is I who will stay down here quietly at the bottom!'"

This, not unnaturally, called forth an indignant protest from the Engineer, to the effect that he was not a "diviner" and that he knew nothing at all about it, and that he had no intention of going up the mountain to do the diviner's work for him!

However, the Abbé was very firm with him and made him stand in front of him while he rubbed his thick whalebone rod up and down his coat. This was done to thoroughly establish his "rapport" (or contact) with the Engineer.

He then continued in his funny English: "Next, I instal myself with comfort on a large rock, and I point my rod at the middle of the back of the Engineer, and I say to him, '*En avant*'—and as he goes up the mountain I call, 'more to the right,' or, 'now a little to the left,' as my rod informs me by the way she pulls in my hands, and then, '*Voilà, ça y est.*'"

He then went on to say that when the Engineer returned he had to admit that he (the Abbé) was right when he called out at each vein known to the Company, so he had marked all the other spots when the Abbé had shouted, as if he was right on the known veins, it was only logical to suppose he was right on the unknown ones.

I heard afterwards that the Abbé had been correct in all his findings, but at the time I must admit that I frankly couldn't believe it, as I thought it was too fantastic; so I found myself making polite little sounds like one would make to someone who was a little deranged mentally and who one did not wish to upset!!

When I got back into the car I am afraid I said to the Vicomte "*Ça c'est une bonne blague Monsieur*" (in other words, That is a very tall story!).

To my amazement the Vicomte was extremely annoyed—not to say angry—whether at my very inelegant slang or at, what he might have considered, my aspersions on the statement of our recent jovial host, I don't know. Anyway, he took up the cudgels for him and assured me that above all things the Abbé was "*un homme sérieux*" and would not say anything that was not strictly true. As the word "*sérieux*" in French apparently includes integrity and reliability as well as being serious-minded, it was intended to be a high tribute.

The Vicomte finished by saying tersely, "Anyway, if he can do it, you can, Mademoiselle," and would not listen when I indignantly assured him that I could certainly do nothing of the sort!

On arrival at the château he immediately insisted on taking me out into the wood at the back of this lovely old mansion. The Château d'Arry is built, like so many of the French châteaux, at the edge of a wood, through which paths from the château radiate out, like rays from a sun. We walked to the end of one of these long paths, each armed with a pendulum. The Vicomte is (or perhaps I must say "was," as nothing has been heard of this charming old Frenchman since the occupation of France) one of the greatest exponents of the pendulum for divining, and always used it and no other tool.

I was instructed to take his radiation from his left hand. This is done by holding the pendulum still over the left hand. In a very short time the pendulum picks up its momentum and starts to gyrate; sometimes in a clockwise direction, and sometimes in a counterclock. The former is generally obtained from women, and the latter from men.

I next rubbed my pendulum on the sleeve of his coat, and then holding it in my right hand (on a short string) I kept it oscillating while I held my left arm and hand stretched out and my first finger pointing at the middle of his back.

The Vicomte started to walk slowly away from me up the path, with his pendulum held in front of him and carefully hidden from me, to "check my findings" as he put it. I remained stationary where I was at the end of the path.

I am afraid I watched him go with rather a superior smile, as I was convinced that there would be no reactions on me and no "findings" to check.

My surprise can be better imagined than described when my pendulum started to gather momentum and then to gyrate violently, just exactly as it did when I was approaching and crossing a stream in the ordinary way! So I called out to the Vicomte that he was crossing a stream at that moment, and he just raised his hand and called back, "*Oui, ça y est*," and went on, and as long as I could see him I found it worked.

He must have crossed at least four streams between me and the Château. The same procedure was followed the next day far out in the country, on a path leading through the peaceful fields of France, then yellow with ripe wheat, with a carpet of blue cornflowers and red poppies underneath. Each time the Vicomte crossed a stream my pendulum reacted just when his did. There could be no doubt about it.

I still don't know whether I was more pleased or annoyed that it worked for me so easily and accurately, after all I had said! But I do know that if anyone reads this and says, "What absolute nonsense" he will have my sincere sympathy! However, I should advise him to try it out for himself quietly, before he commits himself too far, and no matter how adverse he may be to believing it, I can only assure him that it really *does* work!

INSTINCT OR RADIAL WAVES?

By A. A. COOK

Here in Australia it is common knowledge among men and women "on the land" that horses, cattle, cats and dogs will return home, or to the places they were bred, no matter how far they are taken away—unless, of course, prevented from doing so by some artificial or natural barrier. How can they cross, in some cases, hundreds of miles, country they have never been in before, and keep the direction to their home? Their instinct, you say, guides them back. Yes, but what is instinct? You have to admit you do not know—nor anyone else, for that matter. We label a faculty we cannot explain as instinct—and let it go at that. It is easier than trying to find out. It is really the label of our ignorance.

The following came under my notice. A cat was taken from a township on the coast, and removed to an inland place, which was fifty miles away, and over a range of mountains. The cat was closed up in a box, in which a few holes had been drilled for ventilation. It was released on the evening of arrival and was missing in the morning. Twelve or fourteen days after, it was found, very footsore, weary and hungry, on the verandah of the cottage, in the township from which it had been taken. How did it find its way home? Instinct, of course. Quite so, but what is instinct?

This in only one illustration. There are unlimited numbers of instances, of a like nature, which could be given of horses, cattle, cats and dogs, doing similar trips over lesser and greater distances. Plain turkeys (bustards) do not breed on our coast country but come in when the western country (their home) is parched and dry. As soon as rain falls in the west they return home. How is it that they know that rain has fallen and conditions are again favourable for their sustenance? What tells the baby scorpions to hurry and climb on the mother's back when danger is near? It is wonderful to see how the little fellows pack themselves on. There is just enough space for the last one. Do iguanas and snakes use their tongues as radial detectors? Watch iguanas standing on their hind legs, body erect, just flicking their tongues in the air. It seems as if they taste something, then they go on, and every now and then repeat the performance. Snakes act in much the same way, especially when in country which does not appear to be their usual hunting ground. Both iguanas and snakes have similar shaped tongues. They appear to use them as a great many insects use their minute antennae, which enable them to get their direction to a certain point. In the insects' case, their antennae appear to be only used for receiving (and probably sending) radial waves.

It is generally believed that horses and cattle can "scent or smell" water at any distance, and will go to it when thirsty. I doubt if this is so. It seems to depend on how the water is held, whether they can find it at all—except by chance. If the water is so connected that its radial waves can escape to the earth, they can pick up the waves, and find it—but not otherwise. Cattle and horses when put into a paddock they do not know, especially if they come from a distance, are driven to the water it contains. If this is not done they take the shortest route to the side of the paddock which is nearest to where they came from—they pick up their home radiation—and remain there. In some cases they will, if not attended to, perish there for want of water. Of course, if the water happens to be on the side of the paddock which is nearest to where they came from, they find it, as they will sometimes do should it be on the line they take across the paddock to get to the nearest point to their home.

In dry times, and in strange country, thirsty cattle will, with the same eagerness and expectancy shown by a human perishing from thirst in country he does not know, follow up or down *any* creek they come across, be it for miles up and down, as dry and as parched as Hades. They follow their sense of vision, as blindly, if I may so term it, as any human will do who has no "scent or smell" for water, in like circumstances. The explanation seems to be that in the cases where they do not find water it is in the sandy or hard beds of creeks, with steep banks, and which contain no water weeds on their margins, or the water is held in troughs. Where it is in shallow banked lagoons, with mud and weeds on the banks, or in creeks with shallow banks and weedy margins, they may get the radiation from it.

A radial experiment supports this view. Bury a corked bottle of water in sand. It cannot be "got" with the detector until the bottle is connected, from the cork, with a piece of string through the sand to the earth. A piece of water weed can be substituted for the string. Water held in a trough has to be connected to the earth before the detector will "work" on its radiation. As well as the bad connection with the earth, the steep banks would prevent the free distribution of the radiation from the water. When travelling along a hilly road with a radio receiver working in a car, one finds that when entering a valley, with high mountains between the receiver in the car and the transmitting station, the reception fades, sometimes fades out altogether, until the car rises out of the valley, and again gets the free radial transmission. There are some places, over high ranges from the comparatively flat coast country, where it is found the radio receivers do not register the programmes from some transmitting station on the coast, which is the nearest station to them, but they have no trouble in bringing in far distant stations in a different direction. The radiation from the near station seems to

act against the mountain side, in a similar manner to a heavy wind blowing in-shore from the sea against the face of a cliff. A hat thrown over the cliff towards the sea will land behind the one who threw it, after floating some distance over his head.

It is well known to the men of the "open spaces" that in country where no fences can prevent them, cattle and horses will "follow the early storms" when rain falls after a dry period. That is, they will go to areas—perhaps miles away from their usual beat—on which rain has fallen. How do they know rain has fallen on these areas? Instinct—or picking up the damp earth radiation, which guides them to the spot? From careful observation of animals, birds, &c., and their actions, we cannot but come to the conclusion that radial waves are the base of the sense they possess, which we dismiss with the word—instinct.

WATER EMANATION VISION

By D. O. KING

Mr. Wheeler's letter in the *Journal* for March, 1943, number (B.S.D.J., 39) has not received the attention it deserves. Here, then, are some observations and an account of a personal experience which, although apparently unconnected with water vision, yet might help to throw some light on the subject. But first let me recapitulate.

The Abbé Bouly fixes his eyes, attunes his mind and sees the stream.—The vision of the actual stream from a position directly above recalls the fact that some persons (not necessarily clairvoyant) are able to read the handwriting within an envelope by eliminating the idea of the existence of the envelope from the mind.

Mr. Wheeler's case is different, however, because he sees vibrations which emanate from the ground surface. As an explanation of how this is done, Dr. Kilner and others have postulated a shortening of the principal focus of the eye. On the other hand, as Professor Adrian points out in *Nature*, Vol. 153, No. 3,882, light waves are not confined to the visual receiving area. Possibly Mr. Wheeler takes advantage of this fact and is so able to analyze the visual field to a higher degree than you or I. But the haze disappears when he stands over his "central line." Clearly something new has happened to Mr. Wheeler on doing so and surely Mr. Benham is quite in order when he asks "what is the aura doing while rod and pendulum reactions are going on?" Any one of the many persons who say that they can see the aura under natural conditions should be able to answer this question. If some change does occur, then we might presume that the five ordinary senses have their counter

centres in the aura and that interplay takes place between them, which is not inconceivable since it is known that the aura is affected by the mind. In any case, it would be interesting to know the effect of looking at the mist through coloured and also polaroid spectacles. Mr. Wheeler says that his eyes must be kept level, and Major Pogson notes that the vision disappears when he stoops, but would his "straight silver stream" do so if he lowered his body without bending? Would an actual condition of exhaustion and thirst make it easier to see the haze? Is it possible to transfer the vision to another person by holding hands, subject's left in seer's right? Would a sample help? Will Mr. Wheeler please say if the mist changes colour when it is looked at for some considerable time? If one looks at a landscape through one's legs, all colours are enhanced, especially the background lavender-greys. Will Mr. Wheeler please try the effect of looking at his water emanations from this position?

The Abbé Bouly feels a wavy sensation, like hot air over a radiator. He sees it.—Mr. Wheeler feels nothing, perhaps because his balance is not easily upset. If so, a pendulum might not be the best tool for his use when searching for water. The feeling of water vibrations by touch is, of course, well authenticated, but one must beware of confusing these vibrations with atmospheric electricity, so easily felt with even bare hands during unsettled weather.

Mr. Wheeler sees a greyish watery looking haze which is mixed up with, and emanates from, the top of the ground.—He does not state the height of the haze, which must be considerable if those who maintain that they are affected by water when in an aeroplane are to be believed. The watery appearance may be due to auto-suggestion. Another interesting point is that the haze is limited in horizontal space, whereas in my experience, although unconnected with water vision, it was unlimited horizontally and perhaps vertically also. Has the density of this haze any relation to volume or its height to depth which, according to a report from Morocco (*B.S.D.J.* II, 13, page 267), is four times the height? Is it denser near ground level? What happens to it in strong wind or when the atmosphere is heavily charged? Is it necessary to approach the stream line at exactly right angles to the direction of flow, and when standing on a flow line would the haze be denser when facing one way? Does Mr. Wheeler agree that the ground must be dry and flat?

Mr. Wheeler is unable to see the vibrations in darkness but eye-strain is yet felt.—From which he goes on to suggest that the phenomenon cannot be wholly attributed to Intuitive Perception. But why call on intuitive perception in order to explain why some persons were able to see a thing which others feel with the aid of one instrument but are unable to see with the aid of another instrument, *i.e.*, the eye? Perhaps this may be owing to inability

to use the aura as a detector, and the mind to convert the impression received into a more acceptable form; such will affect one or other of the ordinary senses. For instance, this electromagnetic field which surrounds me undoubtedly exists, although writers appear to disagree as to its form and parts. I am able to feel both my own and another person's aura with bare hands, but am quite unable to see it as some people do except as an impression of colour on my mind. I submit that the fact that I can feel it need not be attributed to intuitive perception and that my receiving apparatus is unable to see it may be due to faulty detection and modulation. Mental blindness, I suppose, but compensated by a fair faculty for smelling mentally, in that when I wish to retain contact with a person, I take his right hand in my left in order to receive a general impression of colour and smell. This impression I conjure up subsequently, together with a feeling as if he were actually present, without being able to picture him at all in my mind's eye. And in connection with this, I am interested to read since that Parinaud has suggested that a sufficiently pure simple light is first sensed as a smell which might explain why, with some people, I am unable to get a definite reaction.

Before describing the single personal experience mentioned above, I would wish to make it clear that I am unable to see water emanations. On concentration, say when viewing a valley and its adjoining slopes, a greyish light haze appears like very fine rain and there are certain bluish patches in the hollows. The haze is not so evident as that described below. Possibly the phenomenon is due either to squinting or to paying attention to an already existing slight haze which had hitherto escaped notice.

Location.—Some 10 miles from "El Pungo" in the Cordoba Hills, where there is much radio-active rock according to the late Captain Boothby (*B.S.D.J.* II, 368).

Geological conditions.—Grey granite which forms the central core of the range. No pegmatites are present which are characteristic of the district and often carry wolfram and sheelite. When approaching or passing over one of these pegmatites, I am assailed by an indescribable smell. So far I have not been able to identify the mineral which causes the smell and the strong reactions I get with any instrument. When gazing over granite country, in which I do not care to dows for either water or minerals, there is always more haze than elsewhere. There is something peculiar about this rock, but I dare not suggest that it is radio-active, in the strict sense. I am unable to sleep well when on it, no matter how I orient my body.

Water conditions.—Proved subsequently to have been sitting over a small underground stream. Water sometimes affects me psychologically. One may refer to Captain Trinder and

others in the siting of Indian and Druid temples.

Weather conditions.—Settled and cloudless, towards dusk.

Position.—Seated on a steep slope below a small rock-fall, facing South. Arms on knees and hands on temples. The position of the hands may lead to self-hypnosis and on to a mono-idealistic state.

Attitude of mind.—Meditation on a subject entirely unconnected with water vision and neither having read Mr. Wheeler's letter nor being interested in such a subject.

Sight.—Momentary, grey flickering haze which may have emanated from the ground surface, but I had not the presence of mind to note this, nor the height to which it ascended. The haze gave the impression of a comparatively slow ascendent (?) movement of particles which if followed by eye might account for an idea of wave motion. Major Pogson's term "hachures" is descriptive. Striations might be better.

Touch.—Hands passed through a woolly and very slightly resistant medium. The sensation is similar to that when feeling a person's aura. No sensation of tingling in the fingers as happens when I feel towards an approaching storm. The same tingling occurs when I draw out the vital force from a person by holding his right hand in my left hand or passing my force in by a reverse hold.

Sensation.—This cannot be described here; but I trust that mankind in its present state of evolution will not stumble across a means of harnessing the particular form of energy which I felt. There was no sensation of unsteadiness as happens when I walk over a strong underground stream. No eye strain or sensation of heat or cold was felt.

Unfortunately, I have not been able to repeat exactly the experience described, even on the same site, and which was of very short duration. My guess is that my field became highly charged (excessive and voluntary accumulation of Pranic force) and what I saw and felt was the earth's magnetism or aura, or, it may be, the ether. I have reported the case, however, because the particular vibrations mentioned do most certainly exist in nature and must be taken into account by dowzers and by especially those who consciously utilize their field for detection purposes. Whether or not the vibrations were seen and felt by extra-sensory perception is beside the point. Dr. Richards certainly hits the nail on the head when he writes "the use of the word 'psychic' to explain any happening before seeing whether it can be explained on a lower plane, is an error and holds up research."

NOTES AND NEWS

Mrs. Barraclough has sent us the following :

Copy of part of letter from Lord D. dated 27.4.44 :—

"Some 6 months ago my dentist told me he was suspicious of one tooth forming an abscess—or would be later on—but for the time being he thought it better to leave things as they were. My symptoms now are some neuritis and rheumatism from time to time—comes and goes. Are you clever enough to tell me if one tooth is the probable cause and which tooth, and which jaw, upper or lower."

To which Mrs. Barraclough replied :—

"By radiesthetic test your health (particularly rheumatism) is affected by your teeth. I find two teeth are infected, both in the upper jaw right side. The last molar which is in a bad state and I think should come out, and the canine tooth which is slightly infected."

And the answer was :—

"The test you made from a blood spot is confirmed by X-ray by my dentist to-day. The canine right upper and last molar same side."

* * * * *

A member in India writes as follows :—

"Just before I went on leave I was asked by a Garrison Engineer, an R.E. man, to site a well for them at an important supply base. The shortage of water there was acute. I undertook the prospection, and I am glad to be able to say that in both depth and yield my findings were correct and the supply base has now an adequate water supply—but, and this is the unsatisfactory part of the whole business, the dowsing was absolutely "unofficial"—can you beat it !!! During my leave I did quite a number of successful prospectings in Native States in Central India."

* * * * *

The December, 1943, issue of *New Life* (Auckland, New Zealand) contained an article called "Divination with Colours," describing the dowsing methods of Mr. H. George (B.S.D.). A recent letter from Mr. George tells how he successfully diagnosed paralysis in a pig, a hair of which had been sent him at the instigation of a Veterinary Surgeon, and how it improved under his treatment.

The letter continues : "Last night I was testing the metals of various makes of motor valves ; the idea was to see if we could

find what was causing excessive corrosion. . . . There were four motor valves, two Fords, one new and one very corroded, and two valves of other makes. We set them in line on the table, when I went over them with various colour samples. It was very interesting to see the difference between the new and used valves ; one of the valves was English make and contained silver. I got no response for silver over the others. The amount the valve contained is recorded by the number of turns of my motorscope. . . .

"I have been testing various composts for some keen gardeners. They are very interested in my work, because it has not been possible to check up on composts. It would be very costly to get a complete analytical test as there are so many elements contained in them.

"I have been giving some of the chemists a headache. I had reason to think that some of the vitamin tablets on the market did not comply with the labels. In one shop they had five different makes and not one came up to standard."

* * * * *

According to the *Wiltshire Times* of May 13th the Westbury and Warminster R.D.C. had received a letter from the Hinton Parish Council urging the necessity of a proper water supply for the village and pointing out that the present supply for domestic purposes was often polluted by cattle. The village pump water is unfit for human consumption because the main drainage was only 10 feet from the well, which is about 4 feet deep and 6 feet square. About three weeks ago water diviners visited the village and found three possible sources of supply in an area of some 40 acres.

* * * * *

The *New English Weekly* of June 8th contained an article entitled "Land Ways," describing how a diviner had located water using first a rod of willow and then angle rods made of galvanised fencing wire. Apparently the dowser was unable to estimate depth and quantity.

A letter in the number of June 29th from Mr. J. Dixon (B.S.D.) drew attention to the existence of the Society and to the ample evidence, discussion and scientific experiment on dowsing contained in *The Physics of the Divining Rod*.

* * * * *

There was an article entitled "Finding Water" by L.M.R. in the *Eastern Daily Press* of June 10th in which the author relates, *inter alia*, how on one occasion he asked the farmer who had sought his help, where he would like the water, by way of cheering him up. The reply was "The dairy is there and I want the

water just outside." Curiously enough, when some lumber had been cleared away the writer traced two streams to the spot and the subsequent bore was most successful.

* * * * *

As reported in the *Western Gazette* of July 21st, in connection with a scheme for providing the whole of the Blandford District with a water supply, the consulting engineer, Mr. A. J. Allen, was authorised by the Council to employ a water diviner to report on the water available in the Tarrant Valley.

* * * * *

The *Daily Telegraph* of August 15th contained a note about the finding of the body of David Deakin, who had been missing since August 4th, by Mr. John Clarke in a disused clay hole near Burton-on-Trent. Mr. Clarke, as members will remember, has performed such services on many occasions.

* * * * *

In the *Daily Mirror* of July 17th and 19th there were articles about the finding of the body of the 7-year-old Trowbridge boy, Graham Parish, who had been missing from his home since 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, July 17th.

A thorough search had been made by police, military and civilians for three days before the boy's mother sought the help of a water diviner. The latter, Mr. George Harvey, a farm labourer, using a hazel twig and carrying the boy's cap as a "sample," traced the boy to a water tank in a derelict American camp whence the body was recovered on the Sunday. It was revealed at the inquest that the tank had already been dragged three times previously without result.

* * * * *

A member in Australia has kindly sent us three cuttings. One, from the *Sunday Telegraph* (Sydney) of April 18th describes how three dowsers, Mr. F. Rolfe, Mr. W. E. March and Mrs. Madeline Sloane, assisted the Australian People's Defence Auxiliary in the mapping of emergency water supplies.

Another mentions that the services of a metal diviner, Mr. Richard Gilholme, may be used to locate the wreck of the Cumberland.

The third, from the *Sydney Sun*, concerns Mr. Robert Edward Davies, retired farmer of Coonabarabran, a water diviner for 20 years. His rod consists of a length of wire twisted into a hoop. He believes he can locate missing children and considers that parents should always keep a lock of their children's hair available as a "sample."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Colonel Bell,

May 20th, 1944

In *B.S.D.J.*, V, 43, March, 1944, R. Erlank records various interesting observations on dowsing reactions, residual emanations, serial numbers, &c. May I comment theoretically on some of his points, as follows?—

(1) I cannot agree that there are "foot dowers and rod dowers." The fact seems to be that the dowsing reaction (normal) is due to direct pick-up by the dowser's muscles used to control the rod, pendulum or other indicator; though pick-up appears to *commence* directly the field begins to act on almost any part of the dowser's body, whether foot, forearm or hand, say. But our careful laboratory tests with artificial sources of energisation (electromagnetic and radioactive) indicate that the *maximum* response occurs when the actual controlling nerves and/or muscles are stimulated. As, however, the field always builds up gradually as the centre or "peak" of the reaction band or zone is approached, the exact point in space, relative to the objective source of the radiations, &c., at which a reaction of the dowser or other detector occurs will inevitably depend on the sensitivity setting and degree of "tuning" to the given wavelength or frequency of radiation of that detector. And this is confirmed by purely instrumental tests. The *peaks* of the R-bands, &c., are, however, fairly sharply defined, though their collateral spread in space will vary in accordance with sensitivity setting as already explained. So that, using a given rod and muscle tension, grip, &c., a given dowser may only react when his mid-trunk line crosses a certain line or plane in space, whereas another dowser or the same dowser at another time may get a reaction when his nearest foot, hand or forearm (or even apex of rod) reaches that point. But still greater sensitivity and improved "tuning" may enable him to pick up the effect several feet further off, either side.

(2) The "vertical" effect from various objects seems to be more apparent than real, as there is always some degree of lateral spread, owing to (a) scattering of the rays and (b) the undulatory (system of beat-like parallel or concentric reaction zones) form of the typical dowsing field, if the detector is sufficiently sensitive in reaction. But it does seem to be true that a *flat* surface throws off a perpendicular beam effect in addition to the foregoing general fields, so that sharp marginal reactions can then be obtained—especially with the help of a not-too-sensitive rod, firm grip and specific "sample." But this is very hard to achieve with objects such as streams, pipes, spheres, &c., I find, unless one can also *see* them!

(3) It is my opinion that the modern enthusiast tends to exaggerate his responses to minute objects, such as rings and coins, even though these must throw our very weak dowsing

fields detectable by highly sensitive and expert diviners. I think that the mere facts that the objects are visible to the eye or at least known to be in such and such a position, and the use of a pendulum (which almost everyone agrees is a most "suggestible" tool) tend to aid the dowser by auto-suggestion—though unconsciously. One is on much safer grounds with larger objects from the size of, say, a kettle or a small bomb up to a pipe, stream or cable. At the same time, it is true that in the laboratory, under suitable conditions of screening, neutral ground to work on, artificial energisation, &c., and appropriate "tuning" to a specific frequency, very fine analyses indeed can be made of minute quantities of matter—as we hope to show in future publications.

(4) I agree that there may be (as the French long ago claimed) some sort of residual impression left by an object after it has been removed. Physics backs up this idea. But it is an extremely subtle effect, if detectable at all, and much of the supposed *rémanance* may well be due to (a) auto-suggestion and (b) the tendency to make excuses for having "located" something that was not really there.

(5) I do not think that there is likely to be any question of charge or discharge of energy from an objective to the dowser's body, or gradual "leakage" subsequently. For (a) the reaction is immediate and inductive, in a radiological and electromagnetic sense, on the human organism when it gets into the given field; and (b) any ionisation by electric corpuscles would quickly be dissipated by earth-leakage and the action of the blood stream. But there may be a reaction time lag (apparently variable for different subjects) in the actual neuro-muscular response to stimulation; and it is conceivable that strongly radioactive bodies, such as radium, uranium, thorium, &c., should leave some temporary electrification of the tissues, that subsequently seeps out. But this is a rather special case.

(6) I agree with Mr. Erlank (see end of his article) that a serial number has to be started all over again, from scratch, if one breaks off in the middle of it; and think that Captain Trinder's effect is probably due to psychological control in his case.

(7) The question of serial numbers and what I call reaction-times, or time in seconds taken for each rod reaction of the series, requires further investigation and full theoretical discussion one day. But it appears from what we did in 1939-40 in the Laboratory that the product of serial number \times reaction-time (in seconds) for any substance selected should be some constant number k . So that the higher the serial number the lower the reaction-time, and conversely. But the constant k will depend on personal sensitivity, &c., *which must always be rigidly standardised, if consistent results are desired*. Hence, individual variations in dowsers' serial numbers. There is, however, a fair amount of mutual agreement, especially over elements such as aluminium,

iron, copper, tin, silver, gold and lead. And it is now fairly clear that the higher the atomic number (or molecular weight also) the higher the serial number; while the reverse applies to the reaction time values noted above. For instance, according to our tests and also radiological and physical theory (if our conception is true), uranium will have a high serial number (15 to 18), but a low reaction time (say 4sec.), whereas carbon, which is of low atomic weight, will have a low serial number (1 to 2) and high reaction time value (50 sec.). And other elements and compounds will fall intermediately in proportion to their atomic and molecular weight.

NOTE.—I see, incidentally, that Mr. Erlank gets "standard" values, roughly speaking, for the serial numbers of aluminium, water, nickel, iron, copper, silver, platinum, gold and tin. But his other quotations seem to have misfired, according to the above theory. And the fact that he and other dowers agree approximately with that theory on many values suggests that the theory is on the right lines—quite apart from our own careful tests here. But it will be found that the reaction-time value is far more accurate and discriminative, if constant sensitivity and a sample in hand be used, than the serial numbers. For serial numbers only range (theoretically, at least) from 1 to about 18 or 20 at most; whereas the reaction-times have a range from 0.72 approximately. They also give finer fractions between materials of closely allied atomic or molecular weights.

Better still, however, are the diagnostic and analytical procedures of the colour (frequency) matching technique,* as employed so successfully by dowers such as Trinder and George (New Zealand), or the so-called fundamental rays, which are characteristic angular dispersions of the rays in a magnetic field according to specific frequencies of radiation. Both these methods appear to have originated in France, and we hope to publish full details of their use and accuracy after the war. But it is noteworthy, meantime, that all four methods give the same answers, if correctly applied, as, too, does the electro-medical analysis of the Abrams school, which I have lately been re-examining for several medical radiesthetists.

All this goes to show that different materials radiate at their own characteristic (very high) frequencies in a sort of glorified "radio" sense, as dowers have so long maintained and even classical physicists have lately admitted. Dowers are, therefore, once again heartily to be congratulated on a fundamental discovery in Science of the utmost importance and value.

(p.p. B.S.D. Investigation Committee),

Yours sincerely,

J. CECIL MABY.

* A special colour frequency enquiry for the B.S.D. is now in hand, the preliminary results of which at last promise to put the "colour samples" idea on a sound physical footing along with the rest. These results will be published when they have been fully checked.

TASMANIA

2nd October, 1943

Dear Sir,

In reference to your "Special Notice" in Vol. V., No. 39, of the *Journal* and part of your letter to Mr. Ralph Thomas of 1.3.43 in which you said I might like to send a reply to this. Mr. Thomas thinks the following may be of interest to other dowzers, though it does not answer what you ask for, but gives you some of my experiences.

First of all, I would like to say to all dowzers:—"I think it is folly to think there are definite set methods as to how everyone must operate with the Rod. One needs to try and try again and just see what you can do and improve on it as you learn; but do not think the other fellow must do as you do, if he acts as you do. Listen and try to do everything you see another dowser do; you may be able to follow somewhat, if not wholly, perhaps not at all, but it may put other ideas into your mind and increase your knowledge and usefulness. I have read things where one dowser says one thing—that if the person had tried so and so, he would have found it so and so; the other dowser says just the opposite. Both could do what they said, no doubt, but the other chap just could not, never mind what they tried in the way mentioned. The rod would not just do 'so and so.'"

In reference to your Special Notice I have seen Mr. Thomas working with colours, but I have tried in various ways all sorts of coloured rods, made with wooden heads and knitting needles, as described by Mr. Fleming in your *Journal*. Trying two different coloured knitting needles and with the same colour, it made no difference whatever to the reaction of the rod over lodes, alluvial leads or underground streams of water. If the plain rod reacted so did all the others. If the plain unpainted or stained rods, either made with whalebone, cane, or other material, with a wooden head, reacted, the colouring made no difference excepting that if I painted the whole of the rod with white lead, mixed with oil and turps. it would only react over a lode formation containing galena (lead sulphide) or a lead carbonate, and it did not matter whether there was little or much lead in the sample (lode formation). Using oxide of zinc as the base of the paint instead of white lead it reacted over zinc in an ore body in the same manner. Both rods being white. One would not act where the other did, unless there was both zinc and lead in the lode formation.

By putting discs of paper of any colour in the ends of the rods, the rods being of any colour, never mind what the rods were coloured with, they would not react over any earth ray for me, no matter how I tried. If I put a piece of metal, or crushed up material, in any class of paper, let it be plain, or coloured, the rod will react where there is that material in the formation

I am working over, but, as stated, use the paper by itself and the rod refuses to work.

As far as I have been able to determine it makes no difference to me what colour the clothes I wear. I can wear rubber boots; one rubber boot and one of leather; one on and the other off; ride in a motor car, train, or any class of vehicle—in an aeroplane, even at 6,000 feet—and the reaction is obtained; this also with any coloured rod. I have had the rod nearly pulled out of my hands up over 6,000 feet above the sea for both oil and tin. In fact, it appeared stronger in one place up in the air than over the known lode carrying scheelite at the surface.

Standing on the edge of an influence with one leg on it, having rubber, paper, glass, &c., under it made no difference to the influence, while I have seen it do so with others. That's that.

To convince sceptics that the rod does work I take a rod made up with two pieces of whalebone 9 or 10 inches long x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. tied together with strong twine. Hold the ends of the rod between the tips of the first fingers and thumbs, and get over or in line with an emanation. The rod being flat it does not turn in my fingers at all, but simply bends towards the influence, the elasticity of the whalebone allowing this. Anyone can see at once you are not making the rod work, by any motion of the hands.

To show how one gets things one way, and another the same results some other way, the following may be of interest.

Mr. Thomas was working the rod to show me how he obtained the serial numbers. He waved the rod in front of him, from the right to left—from left to right, and so on until the rod lifted towards him. I tried this and I could wave the rod all day as he did and get nothing but feeling very tired. However, as I waved the rod in front of me I felt an inclination for the rod to go out from me as it crossed in front of me, so I decided to let it go, and it went right out from me; I brought it back and continued to the other side. On returning, it went out again as before, and I continued. When I had completed six full waves, from one side to the other, and I brought it in front of me, there was no further "pull" outward. I said to Mr. Thomas, I get six. He said that is right for silver, there is silver out there. I did it again and got the same. I went to a place where I knew there was gold, silver, copper and iron pyrites, and every time I tested it I got 16, 6, 17 and 26 tips, and have done so everywhere else where I knew there were these metals. Mr. Thomas gets 6 for silver, but does not agree with me for any other metal. Another friend gets 32 for tin, I get 23 tips. When Mr. Thomas saw me letting the rod "go out" from me, he wanted to know what I was doing, and I showed him it would not react any other way for me. He took hold of one end of the rod with me and found it was so.

When seeking to know if there are any emanations coming off around me I now swing the rod round horizontally, either right to left, or left to right, in front of me, the rod end pointing upwards, trying it at various heights. If I indicate an influence, I find out how many tips I get; if it is 14 I know that for me it means soft water, if 15 tips I know it is hard water; 16 gives me iron water. You may say, you get 16 for gold. So I do, so if I am where there may be gold I use my sample. If it is iron water alone, the rod will not react for gold. If it reacts for gold it may also react for iron water also. If what I get is of interest to me, I go towards the influence, emanation, and when I get to it, never mind how far it is, I get the reaction below me.

Say I come to a stream of underground fresh water and want to know where it goes. I get on one of its edges, the edge of the gutter for me and I bring the rod in front of me, just slightly ahead of me, indicating its edge there. Get someone to mark it if you wish; lift the rod a little higher towards the sky, only a little bit, and bring the rod around again and it shows the next position of its edge. Keep on lifting the rod and do it again. You can keep doing it until you cannot get any higher. I have denoted where a stream was two miles away by this method and found it to be right. You need to do both sides of the stream, or you may get away on to a branch off the main stream, and this may mislead you. I have showed this method to others; some it reacts for, others do not seem to be able to get anything with it.

For finding caves, or any underground workings, I use an empty bottle, either in the end of the rod or in my right hand, and can mark them correct to survey. Take the cork out of the bottle and it will not work for me. It's a most interesting study, and although I've been using the rod for some ten years I am still a learner, and finding out how big a fool I've been many a time. Not the rod, it is always correct, but my interpretation. However, it gives a lot of satisfaction when you are right, also when you can point out where you were wrong. Do not try to cover your mistakes up; you may help the other chap not to make them if you expose them. I wrote a paper on the Joys of Dowsing, showing where I had been a goat and made some mistakes, but I could point out to one discovery of several thousands of good grade ore at one mine. The Joy was worth a lot of disappointments.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. VAUDEAU

12th June, 1944

Dear Sir,

You and your readers will probably be interested to hear something about our divining activities over maps since last year. My partner, Mr. Bennett, has been conducting practically all his work over maps and ordnance sheets before visiting the sites to divine depths to water, and to estimate the supplies that the springs were capable of yielding.

We have been working on this problem of obtaining the information from the maps for months past. Two weeks ago we discovered the solution, and now we are able to tell the depths to water, coal, minerals or oil.

With water we can tell the depth to the spring, and the depth of clay over rock at this point, also the number of gallons of water per hour the spring is capable of producing.

With coal, minerals or oil we can also give the exact depths, and the quantity any area is capable of producing. With minerals we can divine the richness or otherwise of the ore, and with water divine whether the supply is pure or impure.

We have checked up this new system on works we have carried out for the past three years, and each result has confirmed the accuracy of our new discovery. (There is a deposit of tungsten in Northern Ireland).

At the present time we are working for some of the biggest firms of Architects in the country. They send us Ordnance Sheets, and we advise them as to water supplies, and if there is sand, gravel or rock over their building sites. We give them the depths to the deposits, and the depths of the deposits.

Our claim to be able to do this may sound fantastic to most people, but if you know anyone in England who requires a supply of spring water, coal, oil or minerals we shall be very pleased to carry out one divining survey free of charge on receipt of an Ordnance Sheet.

Yours faithfully,

T. J. KELLY,
For Kelly and Bennett.

August 16th, 1944

Dear Colonel Bell,

I read with interest the review "About Pendulums" in the June issue of the *Journal*, but in my estimation the views as stated do not by any means do justice to the booklet in question.

Mr. Macbeth has tried, and I think he has succeeded, in putting a very readable book in front of the old or young, explaining many of the problems of Radiation.

He provides set training with the pendulum over the compass magnet and introduces some very good little experiments suitable for all.

My youngest son, aged fifteen years, has studied the booklet for some seven months and he has had no difficulty with any part of the training. Another son in Rhodesia has derived great pleasure from the booklet, and in a letter remarks that he wouldn't fear being lost when "bush bashing" and he can get along now without a compass providing he has his pendulum.

He has shown the booklet to friends in Bulawayo and Salisbury and Kimberley and Johannesburg. A few weeks ago I sent another of these booklets out to Port Elizabeth to an old Homocopathic friend of mine. Any person interested in the high potencies of Homoeopathy must surely see the analogy with radio-magnetic vibrations.

Mr. Macbeth has made a definite attempt to explain some of the problems that assail the Dowser, old or young, and one in particular, the training of a definite series of pendulum re-actions for all, should greatly help to standardize experiments amongst Dowsers.

I note that the publishers, Messrs. Houghton, of Museum Street, London, are preparing more publications by the same author. If they come up to the standard of this first book then I for one will not begrudge the few shillings charged for a copy.

Mr. Macbeth set out on a very difficult task and I for one consider that he has made a very good job of it. May it enable many people, old and young, to utilize the pendulum.

Most faithfully yours,

A. G. BAXTER.

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Financial Statement: Year ended 30th June, 1944

| RECEIPTS. | | | PAYMENTS. | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| 1942-43. £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | 1942-43. £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| | Brought in— | | 22 7 0 | Postages and Cheque Books | 21 7 2 |
| | Cash at Bank | 46 1 1 | 87 11 0 | Printing of <i>Journal</i> | 81 1 1 |
| | Defence Bonds | 220 0 0 | 16 2 9 | Printing and Stationery | 21 0 4 |
| 255 12 1 | | | 4 7 0 | Meetings | 3 17 6 |
| 112 9 8 | Annual Subscriptions | | — | Donations | 3 2 0 |
| 1 13 0 | Life ditto | | | Balance, 30th June, 1944— | |
| 8 7 7 | Sales of <i>Journal</i> | 134 18 4 | | Cash in hand and at | |
| 1 2 7 | Sales of Badges | 38 17 0 | | Bank | 107 18 8 |
| 10 10 0 | Special and Entrance Fees | 6 19 10 | | Defence Bonds | 220 0 0 |
| — | Donations | 1 2 0 | 266 1 1 | | 327 14 8 |
| 6 13 11 | Interest on Defence Bonds | 10 6 | | | |
| | | 3 2 0 | | | |
| | | 6 12 0 | | | |
| £396 8 10 | | £458 2 9 | £396 8 10 | | £458 2 9 |

H. M. EDWARDS, *Hon. Treasurer.*

I have examined the above Receipts and Payments Account with the Books and Vouchers and certify it to be in accordance therewith.
July 26th, 1944.

A. CECIL STOUGHTON.

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

COUNCIL

President :

COLONEL A. H. BELL, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Address : York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :

LT.-COLONEL H. M. EDWARDS, D.S.O.

Address : 56 Oxhey Road, Watford, Herts.

Major C. A. POGSON, M.C.

O. F. PARKER, A.R.S.M., M.A., F.S.A.

Captain W. H. TRINDER

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(a) To encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism with or without an instrument.

(b) To spread information amongst members, by means of a journal, lectures and other means, about the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical and agricultural and other purposes and for tracing objects animate or inanimate.

(c) To keep a register of dowsers for water, minerals, oil, and for other purposes.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY

I.—Membership.

The Society is open to all persons interested in radiation-perception.

The Council has power to appoint honorary members.

II.—Entrance Fee and Subscription.

(a) The entrance fee for permanent residents in Great Britain is 10/6, and the annual subscription is 10/-.

(b) The entrance fee for permanent residents overseas is 10/6, and the annual subscription 5/-.

The subscriptions under (a) and (b) may be compounded for by the payment of a Life Member's subscription of six guineas or of three guineas respectively.

The Council is empowered to decide any special cases in connection with the payment of subscriptions.

III.—Management.

The Society will be managed by a Council consisting of a President, who will act as Chairman, and five members, one of whom will act as Treasurer and Secretary.

The President and members will be replaced as necessary by the Council, appointments being confirmed at a General Meeting.

All questions regarding the publication of the journal, lectures, meetings, allocations of funds to promote the objects and interests of the Society, will be settled by the Council.

Decisions of the Council will be arrived at by correspondence if necessary, the facts being recorded in the Minute Book.

Decisions will be decided by a majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote.

The Council has power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

IV.—Accounts.

The financial year will be from July 1st to June 30th.

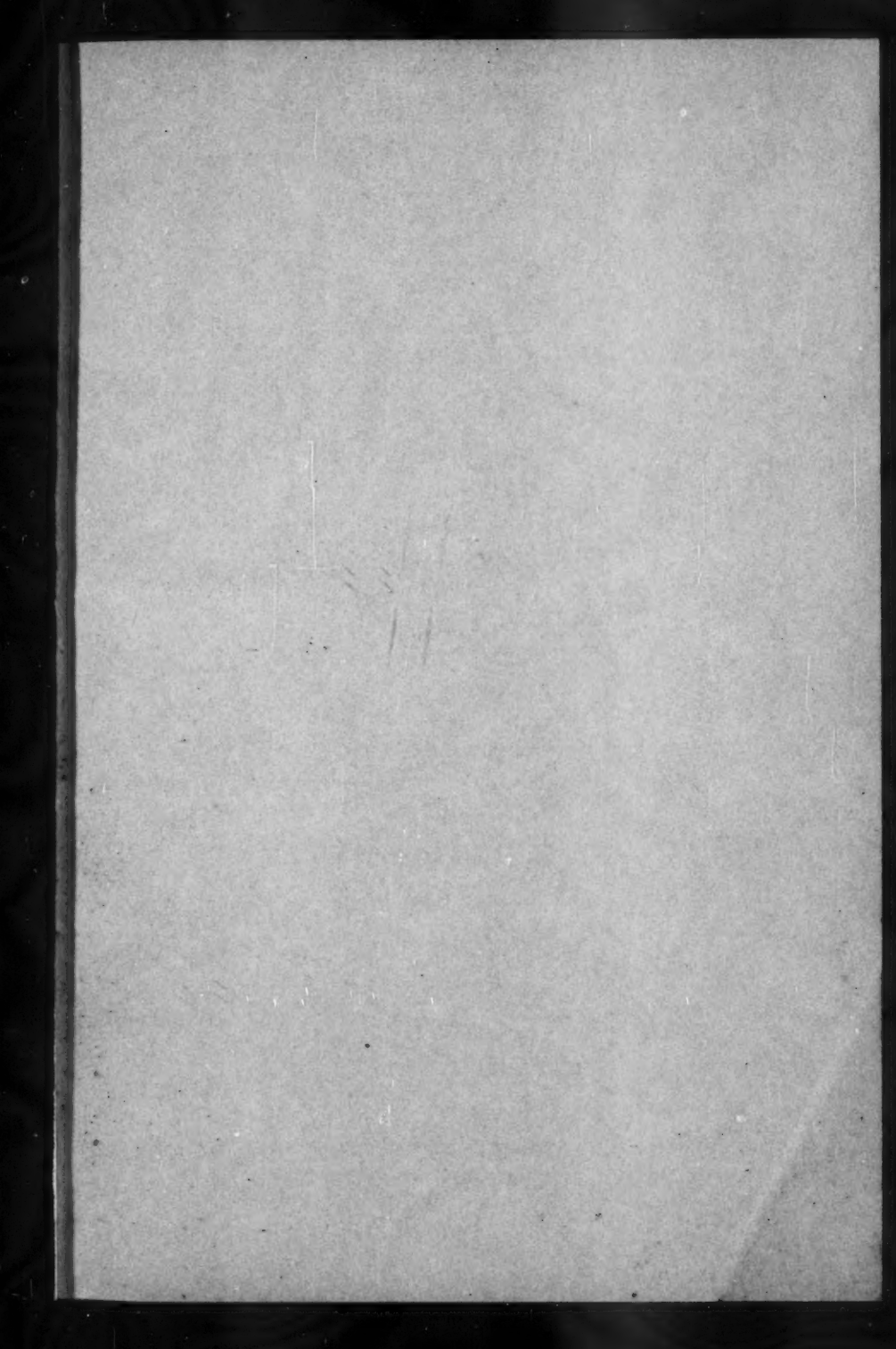
Audited accounts will be published annually within two months after the end of the financial year.

V.—General Meeting.

A General Meeting will be held annually, and other meetings when considered necessary by the Council.







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